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the *Medical News*, in 1843, and in 1874 the *Monthly Abstract of Medical Sciences* was started under his direction.

In 1834 he planned and published two volumes of the *American Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine and Surgery*, which was intended to be the most thorough and elaborate treatise of the time. He had as contributors such men as Bache, Chapman, John C. Warren, Dewees, and many other distinguished men. The parts which were published, and to which he himself contributed largely, showed the high character of the work, which only failed of success on account of the meagre support it received from the profession at large.

His first contributions to medical literature were two papers on *Purulent Ophthalmia*, and another on *Inflammation of the Sclera*.

In 1822 he was appointed one of the surgeons to the *Pennsylvania Infirmary for Diseases of the Eye and Ear*; and in 1834 he obtained a similar appointment to the *Wills Ophthalmic Hospital*, — a post which he filled and honored for twenty years.

In 1843 he edited, with valuable additions, a *Treatise on Diseases of the Eye*, by Sir Wm. Lawrence; and in other years *Arnott's Elements of Physics*, *Hoblyn's Dictionary of Medical Terms*, *Broussais's Chronic Phlegmasiæ* and his *Principles of Physiological Medicine*, were published under his careful supervision.

In 1828 he published an edition of *Wilson's American Ornithology*, and from the time when he was made a Member of the *Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia*, two years before he took his medical degree, until his death, he always took a warm interest in natural history, and delighted to pass many hours in the study of his favorite subjects.

During a long life Dr. Hays devoted himself with rare energy and ability to raising the standard of medical literature in this country; as a continuous service of over half a century on the *American Journal of Medical Sciences* will show.

Dr. Hays was honored and loved in all his social relations; and will be missed, not only by those who knew him personally, but by the profession at large.

WILLIAM T. ROEPPER.\*

PROFESSOR WILLIAM T. ROEPPER of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, died on the 11th of March, at the age of seventy. Professor Roep-

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\* From "The American Journal of Science."

per was born in the village of Peilau, near the Moravian settlement of Gnadensfrei, in Lower Silesia, Germany, March 7th, 1810. In early life he qualified himself for service in the Moravian Church, and for several years taught at different church schools. He came to America in 1840, at the request of the authorities, to engage in the financial work of the Moravian Church, and was employed in this until 1869, residing most of the time at Bethlehem. At the opening of the Lehigh University in 1866, Mr. Roepper was appointed Professor of Mineralogy and Geology, and Curator of the Museum. He retained the professor's chair only three years, discharging his duties with marked success during that time, but he remained Curator of the Museum until 1871. The latter years of his life were spent in the scientific and historical studies in which he was so much interested.

In the death of Professor Roepper the science of his adopted country has met with a real loss. Independent of his scientific attainments, he was a man of unusual culture, a thorough scholar in the classics and in history, and an accomplished musician. It was to mineralogy, however, that he especially devoted himself, and in this branch of science he occupied a high position. The mathematical relations of the forms of crystals was a subject to which he gave much study. He was not less diligent in the chemical investigation of minerals, and his thorough knowledge of the practical side of mineralogy caused his opinion as an expert to be frequently sought by those engaged in the mining and smelting of ores. The discovery by him of deposits of zinc ore in the Saucon Valley, Penn., was one which did much to benefit the town in which he resided, but from which he gained nothing himself. He contributed several papers on mineralogical subjects to this Journal; one of these deserves especial mention because a mineral species there described, an iron-manganese-zinc chrysolite from Stirling Hill, N. J., is now called *Roepperite* after him. Those who knew him well will appreciate that, as the result of his patient work, his contributions to scientific literature might have been much more numerous but for the delicate modesty and lack of desire for outside reputation which characterized him.

Professor Roepper was a man of most genial and attractive personal character, who will be long remembered by all who had the privilege of his intimate acquaintance.